

other railroad companies and upon which it has been able to secure the best of the business. The New Haven company found itself in the unpleasant predicament of having to pay for the vehicles in which it conducted its transportation and which heretofore it had succeeded in avoiding.

The per diem rules agreement contemplated that any railroad company to take care of its own business, and falling in this it must pay those companies which have invested their money in equipment a sufficient return for the use of that equipment to pay interest on their investment. The New Haven company has now apparently recognized this principle, and has placed an order for approximately 100 cars, which will be delivered to it early next year and which will place that company in position to offset its present per diem debts by equivalent per diem credits in receipt for the use of its equipment while in the hands of other companies.

"The position of the Jersey Central Company is absolutely different from that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, the D. & W., the New York Central or any other railroad in the United States outside of New England. It only asks that it receive for its equipment the established 50 cents per diem when in use by another company and in return it is willing and expects to pay 50 cents per diem for any car owned by another company while in service upon its rails. It is hoped that the entire matter may have such a thorough ventilation and such facts and figures concerning the entire question, the rates charged by each company and returns per unit to each company presented as will settle this question for all time between all railroad companies. The establishment of the principle of what is a reasonable per diem charge will probably be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

#### NEW HAVEN ROAD'S ANSWER.

Tells Interstate Commission Why It Cannot Joint Through Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The action of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in cancelling its joint through rates with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad companies on traffic via Jersey City, was made the subject of a conference at the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission today. Vice-presidents Robbins and Campbell of the New York, New Haven and Hartford appeared to answer the complaint made by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The railroad officials explained that it was impossible for them to handle all their business via Jersey City, and that it was their intention to divert to the Poughkeepsie bridge route.

Both sides to this controversy will be represented at an informal hearing before the commission later in the week. Whether in justice to shippers, a railroad may cancel joint or through rates on routes that have been in existence for a series of years, is a question that the commission must decide in reaching a conclusion on the complaint of the Central of New Jersey against the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

#### BLOODLESS FENCING IN CUBA.

World's Champion Fights to Mexico in Anger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—M. Kirschner, a Frenchman, who is said to be the world's champion fencer, sailed for Mexico today, leaving behind him a number of indignant Cubans, including Ramon Font, the Cuban fencing champion, whose reputation extends to Europe. M. Kirschner refused, after a quarrel over the terms of a fencing match, to fight Font in a duel in Cuba, but he offered to pay the latter's transportation to Mexico and fight him there with naked swords. Font is still here.

Kirschner asserted that he received an offer of \$2,500 to come here and fence with three men, including Font, who made ridiculous stipulations and was afraid. Thereupon Font sent Orestes Ferrara, who was ousted from his position as secretary of the Cuban delegation to the Hague Conference because of his anarchist leanings, with a challenge to Kirschner. The latter refused to fight Font here, but made the proposition above mentioned.

Ferrara considered himself insulted and wanted to fight a duel himself with Kirschner. The latter refused to meet him on the ground that he (Kirschner) was a professional, and therefore, according to the code, could only fight with men of the same class. Kirschner, however, expressed his disgust with Cuban sports and left Cuba after losing money.

Charles M. Schwab has engaged an entire floor in the Miramar, the leading hotel of Cuba. He will arrive here on December 12 with a party of seven.

The attorneys of the Federation of Labor appeared before the Supreme Court today and asked that the decree of the Atlantic prohibiting the holding of outdoor meetings be declared unconstitutional. A large crowd was present to listen to the argument. There was no disorder.

#### DAUGHTER OF G. W. RIGGS DEAD.

Was Lady Howard, Wife of British Minister to the Netherlands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—Lady Howard, wife of Sir Henry Howard, British Minister to the Netherlands, died yesterday. She was formerly Cecilia Riggs, daughter of the late George W. Riggs of Washington, D. C. She was married to Sir Henry in 1871. Lady Howard's father was the well known banker of the firm of Corcoran & Riggs and later of Riggs & Co.

#### CHURCH HELPS GOVERNMENT.

New Effort to Stop Cattle Drives in Ireland—Education Still as Reward.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—Under an arrangement which is stated to have been made between the Government and the Catholic Church it is probable that cattle driving will end in Ireland, at least for the time being. The Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. John Healy, D. D., has issued an appeal to the people denouncing cattle driving as dishonest and immoral. Many priests in the west of Ireland, taking their orders from the heads of the Church, have denounced ranch clearing in plain language and have instructed their congregations to refrain from it. Where the influence of the priests has been exerted there has been a notable diminution in the lawless acts.

The price which it is said the Government will pay for the services of the Church in this connection is the introduction at the next session of Parliament of an education bill which will give Catholics practical control of education in Ireland. The authorities of the famous Trinity College fear that a clause will be inserted in the bill giving the Catholic hierarchy a share in the control of the university, which since it was founded by Queen Elizabeth has been exclusively in the hands of Protestants.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, still counsels cattle driving, notwithstanding the action of the Church. It is stated in political circles that he will back up the agitation until the Government promises to introduce a law act including a scheme of compulsory sale.

Pern Wants to Buy Italian Dock.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Government is negotiating with the Societe Generale de Paris for the purchase of the docks at Calais.

## VENUS PENCILS

A degree for every purpose. One to suit YOU.

VENUS PENCILS 17 DEGREES

6B Softest to 9H Hardest

American Lead Pencil Co., New York

MORE INDICTMENTS VOTED

ADDITIONAL FELONY CHARGES IN BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Manhattan Syndicate Being Formed to Take Over the Entire Jenkins Bank Institutions—Receiver Bapst Gets Lead.

Not Here From Buffalo to Get Lead.

Several indictments have been voted by the Brooklyn Grand Jury in the Jenkins and Williamsburg Trust Company cases. They will probably be handed down this week. It is understood that the indictments will be for felonies and that they will bring some new names into the Brooklyn bank scandal.

Fifteen witnesses from the two trust companies were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday. They included these directors of the Williamsburg Trust Company: Marshall L. Briggs, John W. Webber, J. H. Schieff, T. F. Jackson, R. T. Whalen, Charles J. Edwards and F. J. Lemmerman. Several clerks from the brokerage firm of F. J. G. Jenkins, Jr., also were examined. These clerks have loans in their names amounting to about \$250,000. Albert Schiele, one of the clerks, borrowed \$42,300; Fred C. Young, \$18,000; Fred Kaiser, \$33,000; and Waldo Hunter, \$40,000. All of these clerks had also borrowed from the Jenkins Trust Company. It was in connection with their loans amounting to \$357,000 that the three Jenkins brothers were indicted for forgery in the affairs of the Jenkins Trust Company.

Fred Jenkins, one of the brothers, also has a loan of \$50,000 from the Williamsburg Trust Company, and C. H. Reuter, another Jenkins employee, is indebted to it to the extent of \$171,000. It is said that the collateral for the Reuter loan amounts to only \$13,000.

J. H. Hart, John G. Jenkins's son-in-law, also has a loan from the Williamsburg Trust Company for \$35,000, the collateral for which is said to be worth only \$12,400.

Steps have been taken by responsible bankers in Manhattan to organize a syndicate to furnish to the Jenkins and Williamsburg Trust companies and to the First National Bank of Brooklyn sufficient cash to enable them to resume business. The plan contemplates the taking over of these banks by the syndicate. The Jenkinses are the heaviest stockholders in all of these institutions, and it is understood that they are negotiating with the syndicate.

Just how much cash would be required to put through this plan has not been made public. Receiver Mulhall of the Jenkins Trust Company has given it as his opinion that at least \$1,200,000 would be necessary to enable that company to resume.

At the same time he estimates that the resources which could be readily converted into cash amount to only \$250,000. The directors have disputed these figures, and the State Banking Examiner has certified that the company, in his opinion, has a surplus of \$19,000, with its capital intact.

In the case of the Williamsburg Trust Company the receiver said yesterday that the company had only \$100,000 in cash and that more than this amount was required to pay off the overdrafts in the First National Bank, which was the trust company's clearing agent. Mr. Bapst said that he had procured word from State Superintendent of Banks Williams that this claim of the First National Bank must be paid.

The affairs of the First National Bank are in the hands of a representative of the Treasury Department, and its condition has not been made public.

Any proposition by a syndicate will have to be made before December 12, which is the date set by Justice Batts for the argument on making the receiverships permanent.

Neither the directors of the Williamsburg nor of the Jenkins Trust Company have been consulted in regard to this syndicate plan. They are going ahead with their plans for resuming, and declared yesterday that they would be able to make a satisfactory showing before December 12.

Receiver Bapst of the Williamsburg Trust Company took exception yesterday to the criticisms of the company which have been made by the Attorney-General's receivers.

"Some people seem to think," said Mr. Bapst, "that I have come down here from Buffalo to look the company over. I have come here as much money as some of the directors of this bank. I am not here to do any looking. The sooner I get through with this job the better it will please me."

Mr. Bapst added that he believed there were some very competent men in the Williamsburg's board of directors. The trouble with them, though, was that they relied altogether on the Jenkinses. Mr. Bapst said he couldn't find that the board even had a loan committee.

In regard to the \$25,000 which the court had allowed him for receivership expenses, Mr. Bapst said it was all to be used in paying the expenses of keeping the trust company buildings going. Nothing would be paid out by him except under court orders, and not a cent of this money was going for personal expenses or legal fees.

## STOCKS DECLINE IN LONDON

MARK'S GOING AND PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DEPRESS MARKET.

Newspapers Dwell on Recommendations for Larger Army and Navy—All See Politics in the Message—Frustrated and Some Contradictory Readings.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The stock market is depressed to-day in consequence of the fact that New York advices are unfavorable, especially as regards the Presidential message and the recall of the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Marquis Aoki. American railway stocks declined considerably. Southern Pacific dropped 2½, Union Pacific 2½, Atchafson 1½ and Reading 1½. The others declined from ½ to 1. Consols fell ½.

The Globe, in an editorial on President Roosevelt's message, says:

"It is tolerably clear that the President, alarmed at the effect of his campaign against the trusts, has found it necessary to modify the rampant virtue of his attitude. He has discovered that a reckless attack upon men who, whether honest or dishonest, control great interests and enormous capital is inevitably accompanied by a very serious wrong to large numbers of perfectly innocent people who are nothing but pawns in the game."

The Czar, commenting upon the striking omission of any reference to the Japanese controversy, says:

"It is unfortunate that President Roosevelt is unable to give an assurance mitigating the emphasis laid on the need of an increase of the navy, the approaching voyage to and the deficiency of coaling stations and docks in the Pacific."

"It is doubly unlucky that the discovery by the Marquis Aoki that his health or necessities of state require his temporary return to Tokio should be coincident with the publication of the Presidential message. These facts are apt to suggest that the difficulty between the two nations is not in fact a way of permanent readjustment as was hoped."

"The solution of the difficult problem will not be helped by references to an aggressive seagoing navy and its powers of 'hard hitting.'"

The Globe concludes: "We are perfectly certain that the President did not intend to be provocative, but we cannot help saying that in view of all the circumstances it would have been better if he had taken more care to avoid that appearance."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Roosevelt treats the crisis as a vindication of his own diagnosis and an argument in favor of his own remedies. Instead of placing himself on the defensive against possible imputations of responsibility for the weakening of public credit he boldly addresses what happened as the best justification of the Roosevelt policy, compiled and presented in an edition of an Encyclopedia Americana with special view to the conditions of a Presidential contest."

The Evening Standard says the President's message has characteristics not only "statesmanlike," but of an electioneering quality. Its increased length and its references to the far future signs may be seen of an eye carefully fixed on personal or national contingencies. The Evening Standard, referring to President Roosevelt's argument that true defence is secure only by hard hitting, says that defiance is in no sense the purpose of the message, but Roosevelt no doubt has a possible enemy in his mind's eye, and it is unfortunate that superficial significance should be given to his language by the temporary recall of Aoki. Says the Standard:

"We are assured that it is purely a matter of business. Let us hope that the members of Congress when they awake from their doze will not find a ridiculous connection between the Japanese business and the President's. That would be too nightmarish."

#### AOKI ASKED FOR RECALL.

Disliked by Japanese Officials Anyway—No Change in Policy Toward U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, Dec. 4.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs explains that Viscount Aoki, Ambassador to the United States, was recalled at his own request, and that the recall coincides with diplomatic changes at Berlin and Pekin.

The matter is ostensibly so interpreted here, but better opinion assigns the change to purely personal reasons. Rumors of Viscount Aoki's recall have been persistent since the sending to President Roosevelt last winter of the alleged ultimatum regarding the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco.

At that time a high diplomat, who is not an American, explained that there was a disposition in certain Tokyo circles to hold Viscount Aoki responsible for the trouble, which, it was said, was due to friction between him and the present Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such a view the better opinion in well informed circles, where Viscount Aoki's official relations are characterized as awkward. He is strong willed, and, belonging, as he does, to the older generation of statesmen, he has apparently regarded the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as his juniors.

The Hoki to-night says that Viscount Aoki is unpopular in official circles because of his disposition to act independently, and that he has often exceeded or disregarded his instructions.

Those who are best informed assert that the theory that his recall is the prelude to a change in the Japanese policy toward America is absolutely false.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Foreign Office

regards Marquis Aoki's return at this juncture as merely a coincidence. It is not viewed with any alarm. Indeed the Foreign Office is taking very little notice of the matter.

Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying there is not the slightest breach in the friendliness between Japan and the United States implied by the recall of Ambassador Aoki. On the contrary, his recall is likely to render those relations more cordial, but he refused to say whether there was anything in Viscount Aoki's conduct that merited reprimand. It is stated that Viscount Hayashi added:

"We do not wish to sacrifice any of our treaty rights with the United States or Canada, but we can and will control emigration to both countries."

There is much discussion regarding Viscount Aoki's successor, but nothing definite can be learned. M. Takahira, Ambassador to Italy, is regarded as being among those most likely to get the appointment. The other guesses include Baron Uchida, Minister to Austria; M. Inouye, Ambassador to Germany; Baron Kaneko, ex-Special Envoy to the United States, and Baron Chinda, vice-Minister of the Foreign Office.

#### TAFT TALKS WITH THE Czar.

Long Private Audience Followed by Review and Luncheon.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft, accompanied by Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who is travelling with him, and Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, the American military attaché at St. Petersburg, spent the morning at the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Czar received the party in the most cordial manner and gave Secretary Taft a private audience, which lasted half an hour, the suite remaining in an anteroom.

The Czar, without touching upon politics, discussed the United States, the Philippines, the Duma and the Panama Canal. He asked Mr. Taft's opinion as to the development of Siberia. Later Mr. Taft attended with the Czar a review of the Semionoff Regiment of the Guards. The Czar affectionately commended the loyalty of the regiment, especially as it was manifested during the Moscow riots.

The Czar then took luncheon with 150 officers, Secretary Taft sitting on his right hand. The Secretary was charmed with the day, which was most successful throughout.

The Czarina, who is suffering from a catarrh, was unable to receive Mrs. Taft as she intended to do.

M. Izvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave an official dinner to Mr. Taft this evening. A reception followed, which was attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Russian officers continue to apply to the American Embassy for service with the American troops in the event of trouble in the Far East.

The St. Petersburg newspapers magnify the significance of the visit. They declare that it restores the national friendship between Russia and the United States lost during the Japanese war.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the visit was much improved by the Czar's charming personality and winning disposition. The correspondent says he asked Mr. Taft his opinion on the latest developments in the Presidential campaign. He smilingly declined to commit himself, but conversation with members of his party convinced the correspondent that Mr. Taft does not intend to abandon his candidature in any circumstances, whatever the situation may be when he returns.

#### CRISIS IN GERMAN MINISTRY.

Rice in Reichstag Split and Von Buelow Threatens to Resign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Ministerial crisis has broken out, contrary to expectation, owing to differences of opinion among the parties in the Reichstag which form the Ministerial bloc. In consequence of these differences, the nature of which is not yet known, Chancellor von Buelow called the Conservative and Liberal leaders together.

The Chancellor pointed out to the meeting that the latest debates had shown insufficient agreement in views of the bloc parties on national issues to form a working basis. Therefore he did not believe that useful work could be done by the leaders. He suggested that the Reichstag be prorogued for one day to see whether an agreement was possible.

Prince von Buelow said that if an agreement were not reached he would have to consider his own action. This is taken to mean that he would retire from the Chancellorship.

The Reichstag, in plenum, then simply ratified the proposal and dispersed. Here the matter rests for the moment.

Concurrently with the Ministerial crisis the Prussian Government was defeated, the Budget Commission rejecting the Ministry's proposal to appropriate 400,000 marks for a scheme to Germanize the discontended Polish provinces.

#### CATHOLICS FIGHT CROATIANS.

Rescue Priest From Mohammedans and Drive Him Into a Mosque.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Despatches from Vienna report a serious conflict at Djakovio, Croatia, between Catholics and Mohammedans, in which forty persons were killed and 100 wounded.

The Mohammedans seized a Catholic priest and held him prisoner. The Catholics released him by force and afterward drove a pig into the Mohammedan mosque, who assembled and attacked the Catholics.

A prolonged fight ensued, in which both sides lost heavily.

#### ZULU CHIEF UP TO DATE.

Telegraphs to Know Why Cape Colony is Making Warlike Preparations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 4.—Chief Dinizulu, who is credited with planning a general rising of the Zulus against the British, has telegraphed to the Government of Natal expressing surprise at the military preparations that are being made by the colony.

He asks why, if the Government thinks he is responsible for the murders committed during the rising last year, he is not put on his trial and if found guilty punished.

#### BOMB FOR MOSCOW'S GOVERNOR.

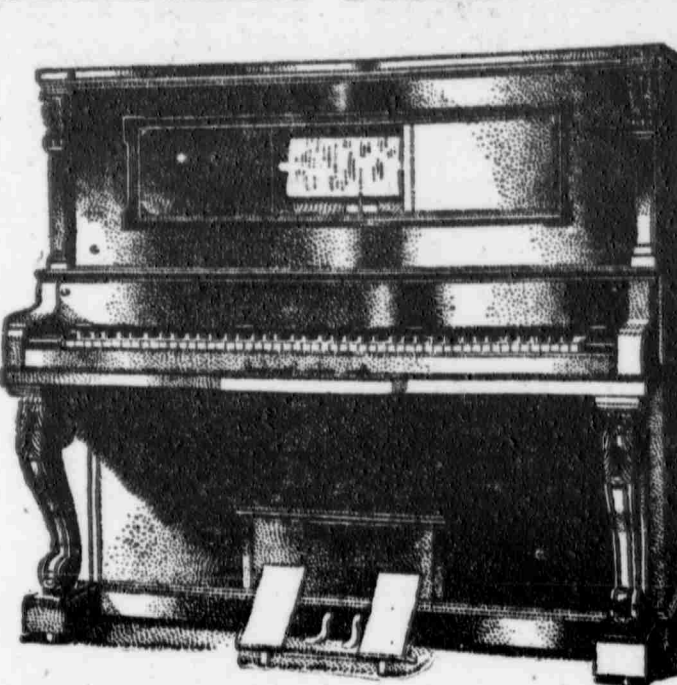
Thrown by a Woman—Horses of His Carriage Blown to Pieces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—An unknown woman this morning hurled a bomb at Gen. Guerschmann, Governor-General of Moscow. He was not hurt, but his coachman was wounded and the horses attached to his carriage were blown to pieces.

The thrower of the bomb received injuries from which she is now dying in a hospital. Gen. Guerschmann entertained Secretary Taft at dinner last Monday night.

## It Is Not Too Early Now to Make Christmas Reservations



## The Gift of a Pianola Piano

means pleasure for the older members of the family, education for the younger, and a delightful means of home entertainment the entire year around.

Orders for Pianolas and Pianola Pianos for Christmas delivery began to come in several weeks ago. It is desirable not to defer so important a purchase until the last moment. A selection now will preclude the possibility of any disappointment later when holiday demands tax our facilities to the utmost.

The Pianola \$215 and \$300. Purchasable by monthly payments. The Pianola Piano \$500 up. Rate monthly payments.

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## HENRY O. HAVEMEYER DEAD

Continued from First Page.

office in Wall street, as regularly as one day followed another, at 830 A. M., and he seldom closed his desk before 8 in the evening. It was while in his office in the spring of 1897 that he was arrested on a charge of contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions put to him by members of a committee from the United States Senate appointed to investigate the methods of the sugar trust. Upon this charge he was placed on trial before Justice Bradley in Washington on May 25, 1897. A verdict of acquittal was ordered.

Mr. Havemeyer was married twice. His second wife, still living, was Louise Waldron Elder, sister of Mrs. Samuel T. Peters and of Mrs. Henry Norcross Munn. His town house was at 1 East Sixty-sixth street, and he had a country home, Palmer's Hill, at North Greenwich. He owned the St. Paul Building at Ann street and Broadway, and the building at the corner of Prince street and Broadway, where the old Metropolitan Hotel once stood. A few years ago Mr. Havemeyer added to his holdings of real estate by buying the old home of Gen. Grant, which adjoined the Havemeyer town house on the east. For this Mr. Havemeyer paid \$130,000. He also owned the old Pierre Lorillard mansion at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

His real estate hobby, however, was down on the shore of Great South Bay, just south of Islip, on what is known as Bayberry Point. Mr. Havemeyer bought about a hundred acres of land down there, and under the direction of Nathan F. Barrett, a landscape architect, he spent a large sum in improving it. The land was divided into ten villa sites, and through the property two canals, one of them 2,100 feet long and 150 feet wide and the other 1,700 feet long and 300 feet wide, were dug. These canals give every villa a direct water route to the bay. Because of these canals and because all the houses as they were built were to be of Venetian style the place was called "The Modern Venice."

Mr. Havemeyer gave much to charity and he made frequent gifts to the town of Greenwich. One of these was a schoolhouse which cost \$250,000, and another was an organ to the First Presbyterian Church of the town, which replaced the organ given by William M. Tweed.

Mr. Havemeyer was near death in 1897, when he was stricken with appendicitis at his Greenwich home. Two years ago, while on a European trip with his family, he visited the Portland mine at Cripple Creek, Col. An explosion occurred so near the party that his daughter Adeline was cut and bruised and the other members of the family narrowly escaped.

Merrillville, where Mr. Havemeyer died was his favorite place for rest and seclusion and for the hunting it afforded. The estate comprised about 800 acres, which was mostly wild woodland when Mr. Havemeyer bought it a few years ago. He then stocked the widest parts with quail and imported game birds of various kinds, and had part of it cleared off for a stock farm. The house on the place is a small stone lodge with no pretensions to style, but is elaborately furnished.

At Merrillville Mr. Havemeyer kept several valuable brood mares, and there are at present a number of promising colts. He bred for road purposes only, and had good results. He bred much fancy stock at his Greenwich place, where his fancy cattle, horses and Southdown sheep have always attracted much attention. He exhibited at the fancy stock shows, and was occasionally an exhibitor at the Horse Show. A few years ago he bought the fast team of trotters, Harrietta and Miss Lida, which went a mile in 2:15½ over a dead track.

The American Sugar Refining Company, largely the creation of Mr. Havemeyer, and formed in 1887 as the Sugar Refineries Company, to control the majority of the sugar refining plants in the United States, has interests in the National Sugar Refining Company and is said to have acquired an interest in the American Beet Sugar Company. The company owns more than twenty-five refineries in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. In 1906 it manufactured 51.03 per cent. of the sugar consumed in the United States. It has \$45,000,000 preferred and \$45,000,000 common stock. Mr. Haves-

meier succeeded his brother Theodore as head of the trust early in his history.

Aside from his connection with the American Sugar Refining Company, Mr. Havemeyer was president and director of the American Coffee Company, formed a few years ago when commercial war was declared between the Havemeyers and John Arbuckle, director of the Alliance Realty Company, Brooklyn Coopers Company, Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company; trustee of the Colonial Trust Company and director of the Colonial Safe Deposit Company, president and director of the Great Western Company, director of the National City Bank and director of the New Jersey and New York Realty and Improvement Company and the Palmer Waterfront Land and Improvement Company.

Mr. Havemeyer was a member of the Riding, Golf, Racquet and Tennis and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Scientific Alliance, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Fine Arts Society.

#### KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN ILL.

Crown Prince Gustaf Appointed Regent for the Second Time.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4.—Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden has been appointed Regent. King Oscar has been suffering from insomnia recently and is giving up his public duties for a time under the advice of his physicians.

King Oscar passed a very painful night last night. He is suffering also from an organic disorder. A slight operation relieved him somewhat, but the doctors take a serious view of the case. A State Council was held in the King's bedroom this morning and resulted in the appointment of Prince Gustaf as Regent.

King Oscar, who will be 79 years old on January 21, suffered severely from bronchitis last December and later had an attack of heart failure that caused much alarm. On December 14 Gustaf was made Regent and remained in that position until June 5, when the old King felt himself well enough to take up the reins of government again. The next day he and Queen Sophie celebrated their golden wedding.

#### MAURITIAN'S BEST DAY.

She Averaged 24 knots for 24 Hours Ended at Noon Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The average speed of the steamer Mauretania up to 1:35 o'clock this afternoon was 23.57 knots.

On her best day, ended at noon to-day, she made 556 knots, an average of 24 knots hourly.

#### BLOW TO JAPAN'S AMBITIONS.

Secretary Taft's Speech at Shanghai Said to Have Put Backbone into China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail quotes Clarence Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and other members of Secretary Taft's party as saying that the speech delivered by Mr. Taft at the banquet tendered to him in Shanghai tended to put backbone into China's resistance to Japanese ambitions.

#### Alfonso and Victoria Cross Over to France.

Special Cable Despatch